and, with your help, and your input, starting here today, we can get it right this time.

Proponents of consolidation, primarily the big media companies that want to get bigger themselves, argue that we can afford less diversity because there are already so many new options out there with the internet, iPod, satellite radio and hundreds of channels on cable and satellite. But study after study shows that broadcast radio and TV are still the dominant sources of local news and information, as well as entertainment programming. The broadcast industry still produces and disseminates, and ultimately controls the news, the information, and the entertainment programs that inform the discourse that is so essential to our democracy in this country.

As I travel across the country and participate in forums like this, I was just in one earlier this week up in Burlington, Vermont, a little bit more snow on the grown up there, but the same kind of issues came up. People were complaining about hyper-commercialism, homogenization. And they like homogenization up in Vermont, they think it's good for milk but bad for ideas. And there's a concern about an unforgivable

NEAL R. GROSS COURT REPORTERS AND TRANSCRIBERS 1323 RHODE ISLAND AVE., N.W. WASHINGTON, D.C. 20005-3701

lack of women and minority ownership, employment and participation. Women, for example, make up, as we know, over half the population, but only less than five percent of the TV stations in this country.

And minority ownership of radio and TV is dismal.

Only 4.2 percent of radio stations and 1.5 percent of TV stations are owned by African Americans,

Latinos, and Asians. Right here in Harrisburg, the Hispanics alone comprised 12 percent of the population and African Americans account for 55 percent, yet neither group owns a single radio or TV station.

This lack of diversity may account for the inadequate coverage and lack of understanding of race and ethnic related issues in America. Despite these dismal numbers, the Commission did acknowledge this disappointing state of minority and women ownership in its 2003 decision. To make matters worse, the Commission repealed the only policy specifically aimed at fostering diversity of ownership.

The problem can be seen here in

Harrisburg. The statistics, I think, speak for
themselves. According to the Consumer Federation of
Free Press, just four companies control over 79

NEAL R. GROSS

percent of the Harrisburg area news market. There are three companies that own 60 percent of the commercial radio stations, with one owning six stations, thus creating a market where non-local entities control 75 percent of the radio stations. This is especially discouraging when considering that there are no locally owned commercial news stations. There are no full powered commercial TV stations owned by ethnic or racial minorities in the Harrisburg areas and none are owned by women.

The good news is that there is a dominant local newspaper that I hear good things about, The Patriot-News, is locally owned by a Harrisburg publishing company. And I'm concerned with what would happen, though. You have this outlet that people here are proud of and if the FCC relaxes its media ownership rules and allows crossownership to take place, what would happen here? That would allow a big media conglomerate that owns TV and radio stations in Harrisburg already to then buy The Patriot-News, which would allow a single owner to control over 60 percent of the Harrisburg news market. I don't think we should let that happen without being very careful.

Now, I've heard great things also about

NEAL R. GROSS COURT REPORTERS AND TRANSCRIBERS

1323 RHODE ISLAND AVE., N.W. WASHINGTON, D.C. 20005-3701

the Millennium Music Conference. I'm an amateur musician myself. And it's held, I guess in nearby Camp Hill, Pennsylvania. It's providing a real outlet for musicians to get their voices heard.

And I'm pleased that students at a local high school here have their own FM station, giving teenagers an opportunity to provide live commentary on local high school events. We need to encourage this kind of local flare in our media markets across the country.

responsibility to oversee the broadcasting industry in a way that fosters diversity in localism and prevents undue concentrations of power. That's what the FCC has been all about since its creation in 1934. So, we're here to find out today what's happening in Harrisburg in the surrounding area. You deserve and the law requires programming that serves the unique needs of your local communities. And if we're going to craft media ownership rules that best serve the public interest, we've got to hear from the public. We've got to hear from you. And that's why we're here to listen. So thank you for having us and thank you for coming out.

CHAIRMAN MARTIN: Commissioner Tate.

NEAL R. GROSS REPORTERS AND TRANSCRIBER

COURT REPORTERS AND TRANSCRIBERS 1323 RHODE ISLAND AVE., N.W. WASHINGTON, D.C. 20005-3701

COMMISSIONER TATE: Thank you so much, Mr. Chairman. Thank you Mr. Mayor, and all of you all for being here today so much.

It's hard to imagine that by the time our children attend first grade, that they have almost watched three years of television. So, the media does have a pervasive affect on our children, our children's minds and in fact, our entire society.

As both a state official and now at the Federal Communications Commission, I have been a proponent of outreach initiatives to solicit public input as we are today, because transparency and government decision making is important and, indeed forms the basis of our nation's administrative procedural laws.

During our first two hearings, as you've heard, the first in LA, which is the nation's second largest media market, and one of the most diverse.

And then in my own hometown of Nashville, Tennessee, home to a vibrant music industry, we've heard from not only elected officials, but music legends, song writers, writers, academics, and well over a thousand citizens just like you.

Now, I welcome the opportunity to hear

NEAL R. GROSS

from citizens of the Harrisburg, Lancaster, York area, the forty-first, as we've heard, largest media market, and yet a smaller one than we've been to.

As we continue what I like to think of as an ongoing conversation with the public about our broadcast ownership rules.

Given this important and pervasive role that the broadcast media plays in our society's marketplace of ideas, I'm committed to working with my colleagues at the FCC to ensure that our actions do further the touch tone goals of competition, localism, and of course, diversity of voices.

As we review our ownership roles, however, we must be also mindful of the ongoing and dramatic changes that have occurred in the way that we, and especially the new generation, my children, my college-aged children, Generation I, those who have actually been raised with the internet in their lives, and I see many of you out there with sweatshirts and T-shirts and I'm so glad that you all are here today, and I really do hope to hear from you all about how you all receive news and information and entertainment, anytime, anywhere, anyhow. Even mobile phones today provide us with stock quotes and email updates from sources all

around our world.

We must make sure that we account for these new voices and new platforms because, from a regulatory standpoint, the media marketplace of tomorrow is being shaped by our actions today.

I want to thank all of our staff who have worked long and hard to make this hearing possible. I look forward, of course, to hearing from our distinguished panelists and thank you for being here.

And I also want to say that Pennsylvania is really a place that I also call home. I spent almost a year here while my father attended the U.S. Army War College just down the road in Carlisle Barracks. It always reminds of me of being in Tennessee with the beautiful rolling hills and we also share Amish communities as well.

In addition to it being a place that I like to call home, you and your state have also played such a vital role in our American history.

It's amazing all of the things that have happened here at Independence Hall, the signing not only of the Declaration, but also of the Constitution, the underpinnings of our entire democracy, our entire form of government that began right here, that

NEAL R. GROSS COURT REPORTERS AND TRANSCRIBERS 1323 RHODE ISLAND AVE., N.W.

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20005-3701

1 allows for us to gather here today. 2 So, it's so fitting that we're holding this hearing here in your home. From the Media 3 Mecca of LA to Music City and now to the home of our 4 5 independent nation. Thank you being here. 6 CHAIRMAN MARTIN: Commissioner McDowell. 7 COMMISSIONER McDOWELL: Thank you, Mr. 8 Chairman. And I want to thank everyone here in the 9 Harrisburg and the surrounding area and all the 10 folks who have worked very hard on short notice to 11 put this hearing together. This is, by the way, 12 just a beautiful facility. You all are very very 13 lucky to have it and we are very very lucky to be 14 here with you today. 15 I've learned in my almost nine months 16 here on the Commission as the most junior 17 Commissioner to be brief, because all of the good 18 points have already been said by my four colleagues. 19 So I just want to let you know that I'm delighted to 20 be here in Harrisburg today, as we continue to build 21 a record of evidence for the Commission's 22 comprehensive review of the broadcast ownership 23 rules. 24 I'm studying the issues with an open 25 mind and I hope to hear from as many viewpoints on

the issues as I possibly can. As the Commission's experience with the 2002 review revealed the debate over broadcast ownership is a debate about the vitality of our democracy and the appropriate balance among competitive efficiencies, diversity of voices and local focus. This debate elicits the opinions and passions of people from all walks of life, from all over America.

I'm eager to learn more about the issues from the perspectives of all of the interested parties, artists, programmers, broadcasters, consumers, academics, and many, many others.

In particular, I look forward to learning about competition, diversity, and localism in the Harrisburg market, and the general greater market of Central Pennsylvania, from all of you today. We need the firsthand knowledge that only you can provide about how our ownership rules affect you as business people, and as viewers, and listeners, so that we can determine whether the times demand that those rules change or not.

To our panelists and audience members, thank you very much for being here today and participating in out hearing. And I very much value all of your input. So, without further ado, Mr.

2 CHAIRMAN MARTIN: Thank you. Thank you, 3 Commissioner McDowell. 4 I want to introduce our moderator for 5 today is Louis Sigalos, who is going to be helping 6 us keep on track, although we're already far behind, 7 but try to keep us on track and giving everyone an 8 opportunity to speak. So if everyone could be 9 respectful of him and appreciate him. 10 And I do want to also warn you that we 11 will not be taking any kind of a break until 12:30, 12 but it may be that the Commissioners themselves need 13 to use the restroom around the corner. So, if you 14 see any of us get up and leave, we'll be back and 15 we'll make sure we take turns going back there. But 16 if anybody disappears that's where they've gone. 17 Louis? 18 MODERATOR SIGALOS: Thank you Mr. Chairman and Commissioners. As we move to our panel 19 20 discussion, I would like to review, just briefly, 21 the ground rules for today's hearing. 22 Panelists, each of you will have five 23 minutes to make your remarks. Members of the 24 audience, please listen respectfully to the 25 panelists, even if you disagree with the views that

1

Chairman.

1	they express. I know that the issues we're
2	discussing today arouse a lot of passion, but for
3	this hearing to run smoothly and be successful, we
4	need to maintain basic decorum and avoid unnecessary
5	interruptions. Thank you.
6	Okay, participating in this panel, do we
7	have Cody Anderson? Unfortunately, Mr. Anderson was
8	unable to attend.
9	We have Bill Baldwin, Executive Vice
10	President of Hall Communications and General Manager
11	of WROZ-FM and WLPA-AM, Lancaster, Pennsylvania, and
12	WSJW-FM, York, Pennsylvania.
13	Jim Haigh, Mid-Atlantic Community Papers
14	Association. Unfortunately, Charles Leighton was
15	unable to attend. But we do have Lauri Lebo, <u>York</u>
16	Daily Record reporter and owner of WWII 720 AM.
17	Joe Lewin, President of Harrisburg
18	Television, Inc. and General Manager of WHTM TV,
19	Harrisburg, Pennsylvania.
20	Beth McConnell, Director of PennPIRG.
21	We have, fortunately willing to attend today, Bishop
22	Benjamin Peterson, Senior Pastor of the Greater
23	Bible Way Temple, here in Harrisburg, Pennsylvania.
24	And we have Paul Quinn, President and
25	General Manager, WGAL TV, serving Harrisburg,

1 Lancaster, Lebanon and York, Pennsylvania. 2 Well, let's begin. Mr. Baldwin. 3 MR. BALDWIN: Good morning everybody. 4 want to thank you for inviting me and letting me sit 5 on the panel to enjoy, I hope, that everything that 6 will be brought up today. I also want to thank the 7 Commissioners and their staff for issuing our 8 license for the next eight years so we can continue 9 serving the community. And I hope it wasn't just 10 issued as Commissioner Copps said, that it was just 11 a formality. I hope it's because of what we've done 12 servicing our communities. 13 All communications of which WLPA, WROZ, 14 and WSJW are part in Harrisburg, York, and 15 Lancaster, is a family owned group with our CEO and 16 major stockholder Mrs. Bonnie Hall Rowbotham at the 17 The mission statement of Hall Commissions, is our cause is to do what's right for our listeners, 18 19 advertisers, families and communities to make a 20 positive difference in their lives. 21 Hall Communications believes in serving 22 the community by keeping everything local. We spend 23 thousands of dollars each year on local research to 24 give the communities in our area what they ask for. Each station in Hall Communications' 25

NEAL R. GROSS

family is run locally with no one from corporate dictating how we program or run our stations. Each station manager makes his own budget, which is then reviewed and executed. Hall Communications has 21 stations in our family and try to hire all local talent for those stations. We are diversified with many formats, including in some areas, heavy news commitments and local talk.

In the past year, we have worked in Harrisburg, York, and Lancaster, with many nonprofit organizations such as the American Lung Association, Central Pennsylvania Food Bank, Hands-on House, Children's Museum, Sickle Cell Council of Southern Pennsylvania, Hospice of Lancaster County, Make-A-Wish Foundation, Water Street Rescue Missions of Lebanon and York, Big Brothers Big Sisters of Harrisburg, Habitat for Humanity of the Humane League of Lancaster County, the Arthritis Foundation, the United Way, the Pennsylvania Breast Cancer Coalition and the Humane League of Harrisburg helping raise money and filling the community needs.

We have then participated in the Hershey
Bears Annual Teddy Bear toss to collect Teddy Bears
for distribution to local hospitals during the
holidays.

NEAL R. GROSS COURT REPORTERS AND TRANSCRIBERS 1323 RHODE ISLAND AVE., N.W. WASHINGTON, D.C. 20005-3701

In addition to public service and public affairs programming, to which our three stations give over 30,000 minutes a year locally, we participate in town meetings with WGAL, then tailor our public affairs programming to address the problems the community has brought to our attention. We air local and state news on our stations, as well as local weather forecasts. Our sports station has a heavy commitment to local minor league sports which support our communities.

We have sponsored and participated in many job fairs with the Chamber of Commerce and Pennsylvania Association of Broadcasters. We conduct tours of our stations and send station personnel to local schools and colleges to discuss careers opportunities in radio with students. We also are out in the community at a variety of area festivals, parades and fairs, during which time we talk with our listeners about what is important to them.

Hall Communications does not run it stations with profit as the main goal. Ninety percent of our programming is live and local. We hire staff locally. We are an equal opportunity employee and encourage women and minorities to

apply. In fact, 50 percent of our local station employees are women. Our benefits package is a dinosaur in this day and age, making Hall Communications a group that everyone wants to work for. The average length of employment among Hall Communications staff is 20 years. I've worked for this family owned group for 33 years. Turnover is not something we know a lot about.

If you want to see what broadcasters have done for their communities, look at the coverage of Hurricane Katrina and how the media banded together to get word out to the people locally. Look at the coverage of the sad situation of October's Amish school shooting, and how the local media helped raise funds for those injured and affected. Look at the Amber Alert System and so far that has found 21 children. Look at the coverage of Three Mile Island, not just in 1979, but still today, when there are plant shutdowns. Look at the coverage of the state legislation's midnight pay raise and the citizens' successful efforts to make their displeasure known. And look even at the coverage of last week's snow and ice storm, with the media giving constant local weather updates and traffic information to help get people home, as well

NEAL R. GROSS COURT REPORTERS AND TRANSCRIBERS 1323 RHODE ISLAND AVE., N.W.

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20005-3701

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

1 as school and business closing information to make people sure that they didn't venture out 2 3 unnecessarily. 4 It's time for people to embrace what we 5 in radio and television do to help out local 6 communities, rather than criticize. Additionally, 7 it's time for radio rules to be fair and to create a balance in the marketplace so that smaller 8 9 companies, such as Hall Communications, can 10 consolidate in small communities, while not being 11 overwhelmed by the over consolidation of the 12 competitors such as cable, broadband providers, and 13 satellite radio, which could force them out of 14 business. 15 With the fall of small competitive 16 broadcasters, such as our family owned company, will 17 come the fall of local programming and the provision 18 of local broadcast public service. 19 Thank you very much. 20 MODERATOR SIGALOS: Thank you. Mr. 21 Haigh. 22 MR. HAIGH: Good morning everybody and 23 thank you all for taking part in the democracy 24 today. Thank you Chairman Martin and Commissioners 25 for holding this important event. It's truly an

honor to be here today.

My name is Jim Haigh and I'm here on behalf of the Mid-Atlantic Community Papers

Association and our independently owned member publishers in Pennsylvania and neighboring states.

I started in the publishing industry at age nine and have held just about every position in that industry since.

I speak for thousands of publisher peers across the country and their advertisers who want to remain locally owned and continue serving our community stakeholders, not a new set of corporate shareholders. Of all issues under consideration in the media ownership review, we are most concerned with preserving the long-standing newspaper broadcast cross-ownership rules. We view these critical safeguards as the last plug in the dam, holding back the final flood of mergers, acquisitions, and the ultimate death of locally owned media.

Some of the larger media companies and their trade associations argue that restricting the combined ownership of a daily newspaper and multiple broadcast outlets by a single company in a single community is heavy handed regulation that unfairly

segregates newspapers. However, it is important to remember that many of the same institutions argued quite successfully for heavy handed privileges on the very basis that a daily newspaper is a unique institution. Those legalized advantages now include The Newspaper Preservation Act, which allows for the evasion of antitrust laws, below cost postage, also called Periodicals mail privileges, and in many states, actual monopolies, the exclusive right to publish and bill for legal advertising.

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

Pennsylvania grants such a legal advertising monopoly to newspapers and the resulting cost for this advertising are predictably consistent with the goals of those seeking to eliminate the newspaper broadcast cross-ownership safeguards. Here in Harrisburg, local government pays nearly twice the rate that members of the Automobile Dealers Association pay for the same space in the same ink because they can't really shop around for alternatives.

The economics of monopoly are echoed in the FCC's own detailed analysis of radio rates after the great wave of consolidation set loose by the Telecom Act of 1996. The aggressive consolidation

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

of that medium on the most local of levels, where competition was eliminated by acquisition, allowed the companies holding the biggest pieces of the radio pie to set rates virtually at will. As the FCC itself found, the fallout to radio advertisers was a 74 percent bigger price tag in real dollars in the short span of just six years.

It is important to consider that these examples relate only to advertising within their respective medium and the conditions would be compounded exponentially if the safeguards against newspaper broadcast cross-ownership were removed. Bear in mind that 99 percent of American communities do not have competing daily papers. One paper holds the dominant position in print and in local online traffic and advertising. Arguably, these are natural monopolies in themselves.

In Pennsylvania's communities, similar statistics hold true, as does the most recent trend of tight regional clusters of media ownership. the greater Harrisburg region, a single company has assembled a tight cluster of the major dailies in the three contiguous counties of York, Adams, and Franklin, as well as Lebanon County's daily. daily clusters abound in all corners of the state

buttressed over the last decade by the clusters of paid and free weeklies, as local competitors were swallowed whole.

In print and in broadcast, large players have already eliminated much of their competition through acquisition, as the Department of Justice and Federal Trade Commission ignored antitrust enforcement obligations. From our perspective, battling ourselves in these highly concentrated local markets, we passionately assert that the local marketplace of real world communities, our boroughs, our townships, our cities, our counties, cannot withstand the blunt force trauma of a bold new cross-media creature, a single entity that would now own the only daily paper and its companion publications and web press, in addition to a solid cluster of radio stations, and even one or more television stations. As desirable as that prospect might be for that new conglomerate, shareholders or private equity partners, it would be disastrous public policy for competitors, small business owners, and all citizens.

Such unrivaled market force and the corresponding tools for leverage would obliterate all remaining prospects of fair competition.

NEAL R. GROSS

COURT REPORTERS AND TRANSCRIBERS 1323 RHODE ISLAND AVE., N.W. WASHINGTON, D.C. 20005-3701

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

1 Moreover, it would surely force much of what remains 2 of independent local media to actually have to merge 3 for their very survival. The fallout to our 4 industry will snowball onto the entire local 5 business community, the backbone of our local 6 economies themselves competing with national chains, 7 in the form of higher rates and fewer effective 8 advertising options. 9 The DOJ and the FTC's laissez-faire 10 approach to the local media marketplace compels 11 extreme diligence on the part of the FCC. Please do 12 not allow a select group of large corporations the 13 privilege of transforming the service of our 14 nation's airwaves from a public trust into a private 15 predatory tool. Now more then ever, we need to keep 16 the long-standing cross-ownership safeguards in 17 place. 18 MODERATOR SIGALOS: Thank you. 19 Lebo. 20 MS. LEBO: Good morning. Thank you for 21 allowing me to be here today, Commissioners. 22 Until three weeks ago, I was a newspaper 23 reporter at the York Daily Record in York, 24 Pennsylvania, a community 30 minutes south of here. 25 I grew up in York County and today I live less than

a mile from where I was raised. I have been a journalist for 20 years and I have worked at a number of newspapers throughout Pennsylvania.

Ten years ago, I returned home to work at the York Dispatch Sunday News, where I was privileged to be part of a team of investigative reporters, working to solve two civil rights era murders. The York Dispatch's reporting played a crucial role in the arrest of York's mayor and help lead to convictions in both killings after three decades. As a journalist, it was my proudest moment, knowing that we helped bring justice to my community.

The national media came for the press conferences and dramatic testimony, but the digging through our town's history, the pouring over 30 year old records, enduring the threats and tirades of angry men with dark secrets, and coaxing the time softened memories from victims' families, that work was done by the local press.

Three years ago, the owner of our newspaper, Dean Singleton, of MediaNews, flew in from Colorado and visited our newsroom. He had just purchased our competitor, the York Daily Record and was moving our Sunday operations down the street.

Mr. Singleton's people read the names of 18

journalists. My name was on that list. Clean out

your desks, we were told, because tomorrow morning,

you will report to work for the competition. As

part of exercising his Department of Justice

approved option in a joint operating agreement, what

Mr. Singleton did that day was consolidate York's

media and gut our newsroom. Then he shook all our

hands before climbing back on his corporate jet to

fly home.

I did indeed report for work the next morning at the <u>Daily Record</u> and while I was there, I was again privileged to report on a story of national interest. I was the lead reporter covering the first constitutional test case of Intelligent Design, the idea that life's complexity demands a guiding hand. Following a six week trial, which drew media attention from around the world, a federal judge ruled that the Dover Area School District's Intelligent Design policy was creationism and said teaching it in science class violated the First Amendment.

In my articles, I worked hard to accurately reflect what happened in the courtroom and not just pull from my notebook one quote from

NEAL R. GROSS COURT REPORTERS AND TRANSCRIBERS 1323 RHODE ISLAND AVE., N.W.

б

each side and present the debate as evenly balanced because I believe it is our job, our responsibility, to sift through the information and report what is true and place the information in the proper context.

Dr. Kevin Padian, a University of
California evolutionary biologists and one of the
Dover trial's expert witnesses, told me that there
is actually a greater need now for scientific
literacy in the media. For better or for worse, the
public's knowledge of science comes primarily from
the press. But the crimping of resources means that
all too often, science stories are written by
reporters without a background in the field.

Some stories may do well with a He Said,
She Said kind of balance but not all ideas in
science are equal. They have to be tested against
other lines of evidence, he told me. But many
reporters don't realize that science is not a
democratic enterprise. Consequently, some reporters
will present a nonscientific issue such as
Intelligent Design, as having more legitimacy than
it should. As Padian said, that reporter is doing a
disservice to readers and actually misrepresenting
what science is about.

NEAL R. GROSS COURT REPORTERS AND TRANSCRIBERS 1323 RHODE ISLAND AVE., N.W. WASHINGTON, D.C. 20005-3701

Record to write a book about Dover's battle. I have learned, since then, that my reporter position at the newspaper has been eliminated. So, after several years of already strident newsroom cuts, there will be one less body to gather the news in York, despite the fact that MediaNews' profit margin last year was a healthy 14.8 percent, and the reporters who remain will have to work that much harder to fill the gap.

There is one other element to my story. A year ago, my father passed away and left his family the local storefront Christian radio station he owned and operated. The station's religious programming features news with an evangelical world view, hosted by a local people from many different backgrounds. Does the radio station make a lot of money? No. Does it earn a profit? Yes. But its greatest strength is in the voice it gives people from diverse backgrounds who might not otherwise be heard.

The diversity of voices is already under attack in the country and more concentrated ownership is not the answer. This is why preserving the ban on cross-ownership of newspapers and

NEAL R. GROSS

2.0